

JAIL PROFILE SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2004

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Board of Corrections (BOC) Jail Profile Survey (JPS) has gathered nearly ten years of trend data regarding a large number of jail-system variables. The data presented in this report were gathered between the 4th quarter of 1995 and the end of 2004.

Today, California's jails on average cannot fully meet the needs of the justice system due to population pressures and capacity constraints. The statewide jail population on average exceeds Board Rated Capacity (BRC), which is the number of beds that meet state standards set forth in Title 24, California Code of Regulations. In addition, many jurisdictions are operating under court-ordered jail population caps and are also using various early release mechanisms. Some jurisdictions have inmates sleeping in hallways, dayrooms, or other spaces. Below is a capsule summary of some of the more important findings:

- The Average Daily Jail Population (ADP) has steadily increased since 2002. The ADP in 2004 was 76,940, which is the highest number since 1998. The current statewide BRC is 73,498. Therefore, on days when the statewide jail population is about average, it exceeds the number of beds by over 3,400 inmates.
- The ADP statistic is useful to discern population trends. However, it does not provide a complete picture of the jail capacity needs. On peak-population days in 2004, the jail population exceeded the BRC by over 9,300 inmates.
- Each month in 2004, more than 15,300 individuals were not incarcerated due to lack of jail space, or were released early from their sentences due to lack of jail space.
- In 2004, 87 percent of the jail population was male and 13 percent was female. Since 1996, the female population has increased at a higher rate than the male population.
- The percentage of felony inmates continued its upward trend in 2004. At 77.9%, it is at its highest level in the history of the JPS.
- The percentage of non-sentenced inmates also reached its highest historical level during 2004 at 65.9%. This percentage has been rising steadily since 1998.
- The average number of bookings per month in 2004 was 106,644, which is a 4% increase from 2003 levels.

- The percentage of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails has continued to drop since 2000, and now stands at 11% of the total ADP (versus 14% in 2000).
- In 2004, 29.7% of jail inmates required maximum-security housing. Those classified as needing medium and minimum-security housing were 47.7% and 22.6% respectively.
- The number of 2nd Strike inmates averaged 3,630 in 2004. The number of 3rd Strike inmates has fluctuated over the history of the JPS and averaged 1,453 in 2004.
- The number of jail beds dedicated for mental health needs has increased steadily from 1,331 in 1996 to 3,298 in 2004 (an over 250 percent increase filled by inmates comprising about 4% of the ADP). The number of jail medical beds used statewide has remained fairly stable over the last ten years (the average number was 945 in 2004, or 1.2% of the ADP).
- The number of unserved felony arrest warrants statewide has continued to rise over the last eight years to about 283,946 in 2004 (versus about 239,700 in 1996). In addition, there are about 2.2 million unserved misdemeanor arrest warrants in California.
- The general population of California continues to rise at a steady rate each year. The State Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, projects that California's general population will increase at about 11% to 12% per decade over the next 20 years. If the percentage of offenders in the general population remains the same, the number of people who will require incarceration in the future will rise commensurately.
- The upturn in the jail ADP since 2002 may be significant. Although precise reasons for this upturn are not known, it may signify that reasonable efforts to keep jail populations within the limits of jail-system capacity over the past several years have been exhausted (e.g., population caps, early releases, etc.). If this turns out to be the case, jail populations may continue to rise at a steady pace in 2005 and beyond, and the need to add statewide jail bed space may increase.

JAIL PROFILE SURVEY: 2004 FINDINGS
Summary Sheet

Jail System Data	
Average Daily Population (ADP) for 2004	76,940
ADP for the 4th Quarter of 2004	76,466
Current number of beds that meet Title 24 Standards	73,498
Highest one day average for 2004	82,882
Number of bookings in 2004	1,279,758
Percentage of males	87.1%
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates	65.9%
Percentage of felony inmates	77.9%
Percentage of inmates in maximum-security housing	29.7%
Percentage of inmates who are criminal/illegal aliens	10.8%
Pre-trial inmates released due to lack of space in 2004	85,545
Sentenced inmates released early due to lack of space in 2004	98,217
Unserved felony arrest warrants as of mid-November 2004	283,946
Unserved misdemeanor arrest warrants as of mid-November 2004	2,200,821

INTRODUCTION

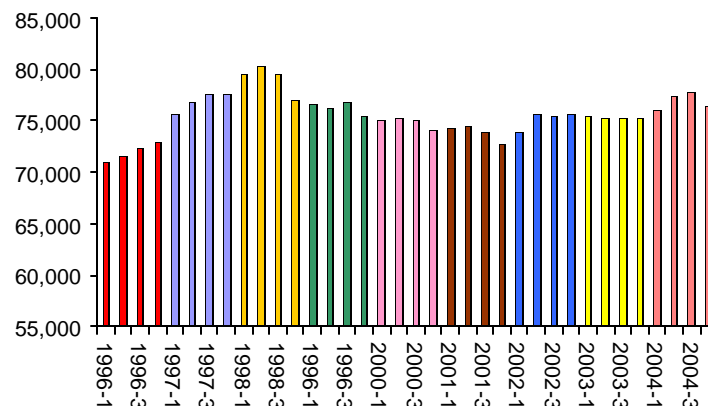
This report is written annually based on data gathered by the Board of Corrections (BOC) Jail Profile Survey (JPS). The JPS collects data from all 58 counties in California, which includes 62 county and city jurisdictions operating Type II, III and IV jails. The data are gathered on a monthly or quarterly basis, depending on the availability of the data and the need to have up-to-date information.

JAIL POPULATIONS AND CAPACITY

Average Daily Jail Population (ADP)

As seen in Chart 1, in the first quarter of the 1996, the ADP was slightly over 71,000. Between 1996 and 1998, the ADP rose steadily to a record high of over 80,000 inmates. In the 3rd Quarter of 1998, the ADP began a 42-month decline until the end of 2001. Since then, ADP has steadily increased to 76,940 in 2004, which is the highest since 1998 levels.

Chart 1: Average Daily Population 1996-2004

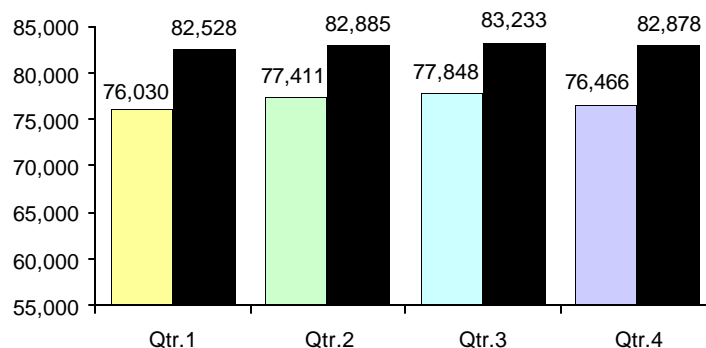


ADP and Highest One-Day Population

The ADP, being an average, is a good statistic for discerning trends. Using averages to analyze trends makes it less likely to "over interpret" short term or random variations in the data. However, as a statistical index, the average also has its limitations. Because it represents the middle of the distribution of the daily population totals for the quarter, the average does not indicate how high the jail population is on peak-population days. To the extent that on a peak-population day the jail population is significantly higher than the average-population number, the average is a poor indicator of the need for jail space.

Chart 2 illustrates the difference between the ADP and the "Highest One Day" statewide jail population for the four quarters of 2004. Across the four quarters, the Highest One Day exceeds the ADP by an average of 5,942 inmates (7.7% above the ADP).

Chart 2: ADP (in color) Versus Highest One Day (in black) for the 4 Quarters of 2004



In order to have sufficient beds to accommodate 2004 peak demand, the statewide jail system should have more than 83,000 beds. In addition, jail administrators need a number of unoccupied beds at any given time for effective inmate classification and jail management. Space is required for administrative segregation, to make room for inmates needing special protection, to manage racial and other conflicts, and to deal with inmates with special mental health and medical needs. Assuming the jail capacity should exceed the ADP (for both peak demands and effective jail management) by an estimated ten percent, the current bed capacity need would be 84,634.

Chart 3: 2004 Average for BRC, ADP, Highest One Day, and Capacity Need

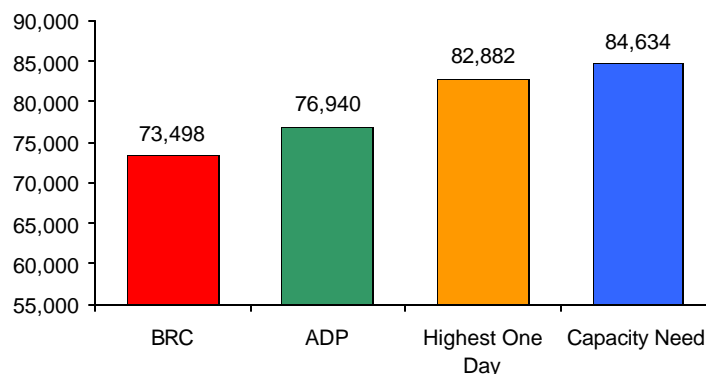


Chart 3 indicates that current statewide BRC is 73,498 beds. On the average day in 2004, the demand for beds exceeded the capacity by 3,442. On the average of peak population, the demand for beds exceeded the capacity by 9,384. The desirable number of beds to effectively manage the statewide jail

system exceeded the capacity by 11,136. These numbers suggest a significant deficiency in statewide jail capacity.

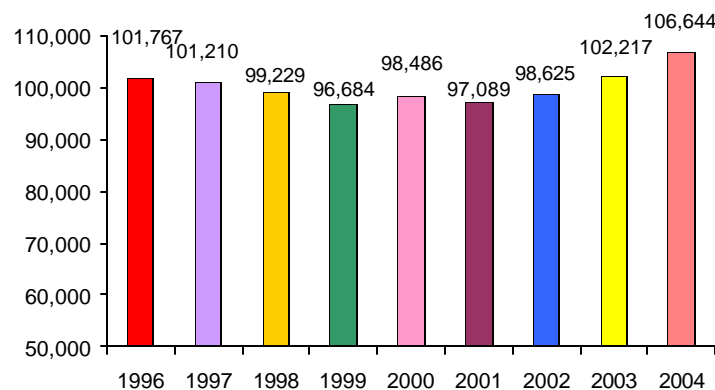
Court-Ordered Population Caps

Another factor that affects jail capacity is court-ordered population caps. According to the JPS, of the current 62 jurisdictions, 24 have court-ordered population caps. Those 24 jurisdictions operate 67 facilities of which 58 have population caps. The 58 facilities with population caps house 66.5% of the state's ADP.

Bookings

Chart 4 illustrates the pattern in bookings starting in 1996. In 1996 (the first full year of JPS), the average number of bookings per month was 101,767. In 2004, the average number of bookings per month was 106,644. During the 1996-2004 span of time, the lowest recorded number of bookings per month was 97,089 in 2001 and the highest was in 2004 at 106,644 (about a 10% variation from the highest to lowest value). This is a fairly large range considering that during the same period the ADP varied by only about 5%.

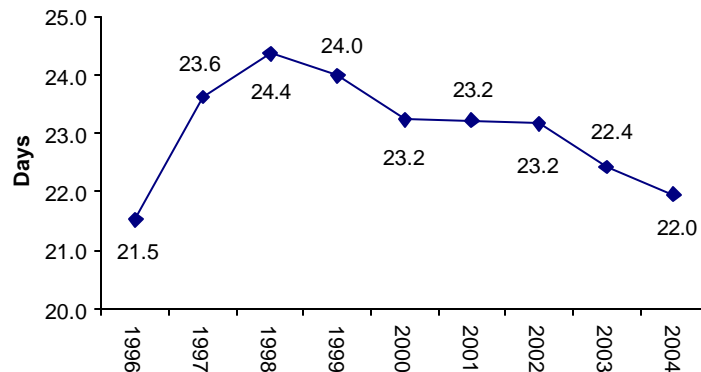
**Chart 4: Average Bookings Per Month for the
Years 1996 to 2004**



Average Length of Stay

One factor that has a direct effect on ADP is the average length of stay (ALS) associated with the average inmate as shown in Chart 5. ALS has declined about 10% since 1998 coinciding with a decrease in the sentenced population, an increase in the non-sentenced population, and early release measures due to population pressures and court-ordered population caps.

**Chart 5: Average Length of Stay, 1996 to 2004
(computed numbers)**

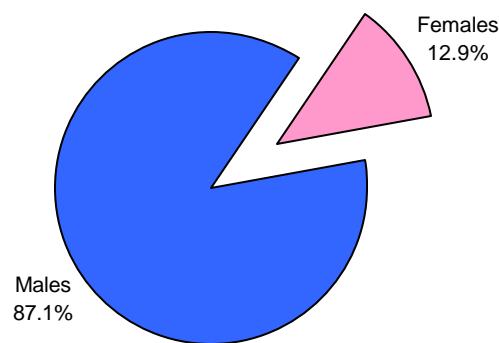


JAIL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Gender

In 2004, the majority of inmates in jails in California were males (87.1% males versus 12.9% females) as shown in Chart 6. The percentages have changed since 1996, when males and females constituted 88.2% and 11.8% of the jail population respectively.

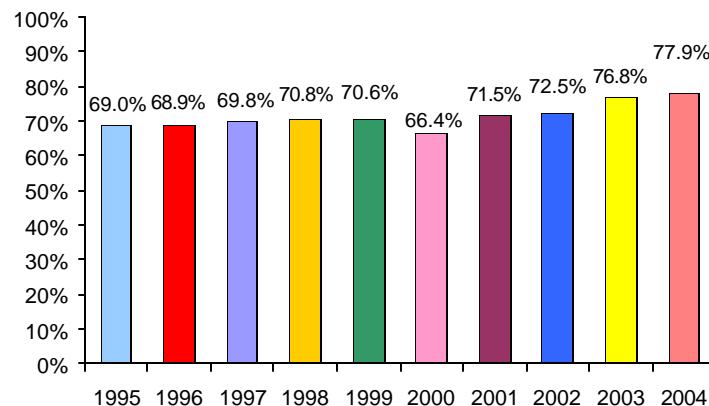
Chart 6: Percent of Males and Females, 2004



Felony/Misdemeanor

The percentage of inmates that were charged with felony offenses was 69.0% in 1995, the first year of the JPS. In 2004, the percentage was 77.9% or an increase of about 9 percent. Chart 7 shows the trend over the past 10 years.

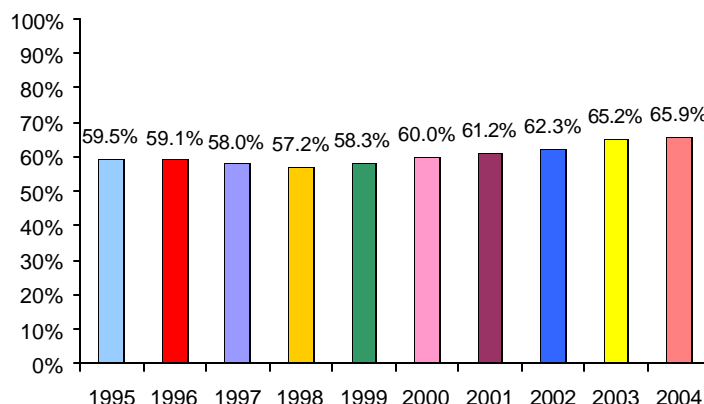
Chart 7: Percent of Felony Inmates



Non-Sentenced/Sentenced

Chart 8 shows the percent of non-sentenced ADP over the past 10 years. Inmates who are non-sentenced are typically assigned higher levels of security and require enhanced resources due to court appearances, uncertainty of adjudication and behavior, and the need for interaction with legal counsel. When jail managers design procedures and programs for facility safety, the percentage of inmates who are non-sentenced is a key factor.

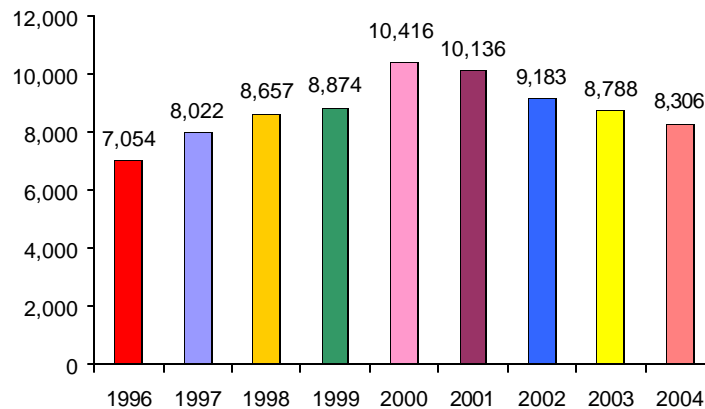
Chart 8: Percent of Non-Sentenced ADP



In the 1980's, sentenced and non-sentenced inmates were evenly distributed in the jails' ADP. By 1995, however, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates increased to 59.5% of the ADP. The percentage dropped to 57.2% in 1998, and then began a steady rise to its 2004 level of 65.9%. Given a fixed number of BRC beds, the more beds needed for non-sentenced inmates results in fewer beds available for sentenced inmates.

Criminal/Illegal Aliens

Chart 9 shows the number of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails for the past 10 years. The number had been increasing since 1996 (from 7,054 in 1996 to 10,416 in 2000). However, in 2001 this growth trend ended. Since then, the number of criminal/illegal aliens has been steadily declining. The 2004 number of criminal/illegal aliens (8,306) has reverted to about the 1997-1998 level. The percentage of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails remains quite high at 11% of the total ADP. This impacts operational costs of the local jurisdictions.

Chart 9: Criminal / Illegal Aliens

Assaults on Staff

Violence on the part of inmates toward jail staff is always a concern. The level of concern increased when the Three Strikes law was passed several years ago. The fear was that inmates with two or three strikes would have less to lose, and would therefore be more prone to be violent toward the staff. Partially as a result of this concern, but also to measure trends in the amount of violence directed toward jail personnel, Assaults on Staff was an important variable added to the JPS.

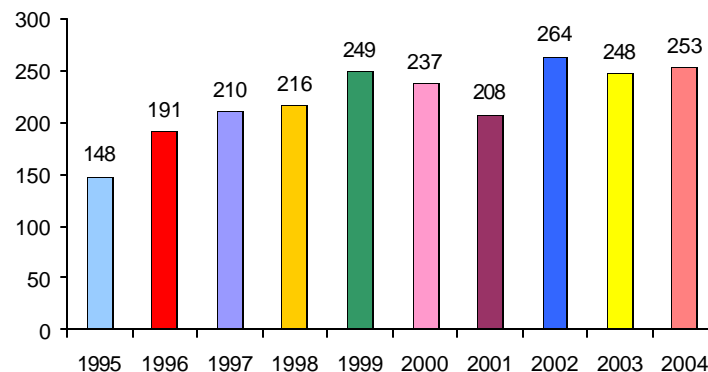
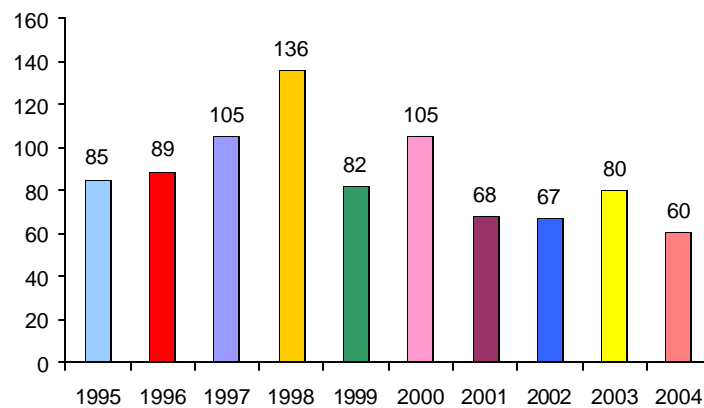
Chart 10: Inmate Assaults on Staff, Average Per Quarter

Chart 10 presents the data we have collected to date regarding assaults on staff per quarter. As might be expected, the pattern of the number of assaults over time looks very similar to the ADP trend.

Juveniles in Custody

Chart 11 illustrates the number of juveniles in custody since 1995. The number of juveniles in custody reached a peak in 1998 at an average of 136 juveniles per month. Since 2000, the numbers each year of juveniles in custody have actually been lower than they were in 1995.

Chart 11: Juveniles in Custody

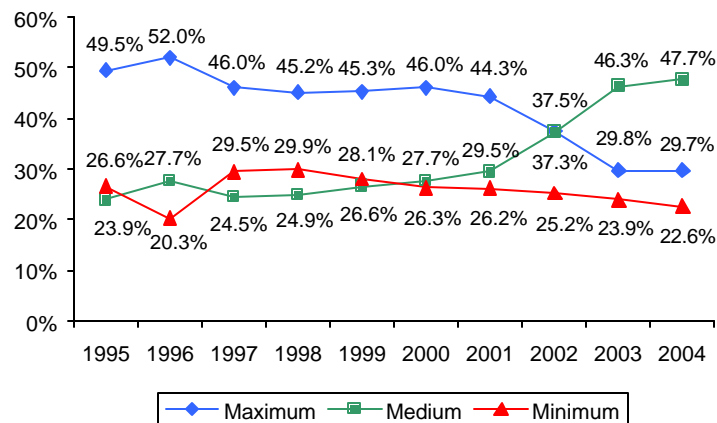


INMATE CLASSIFICATION

Security Classification

The relative proportion of inmates in maximum, medium, and minimum-security housing is shown in Chart 12. The current data shows that medium-security inmates comprise 47.7% of the jail population, while maximum-security inmates comprise about 29.7%. The percentage of inmates in minimum-security housing has remained fairly constant since 1995 and is currently 22.6%.

Chart 12: Security Classification

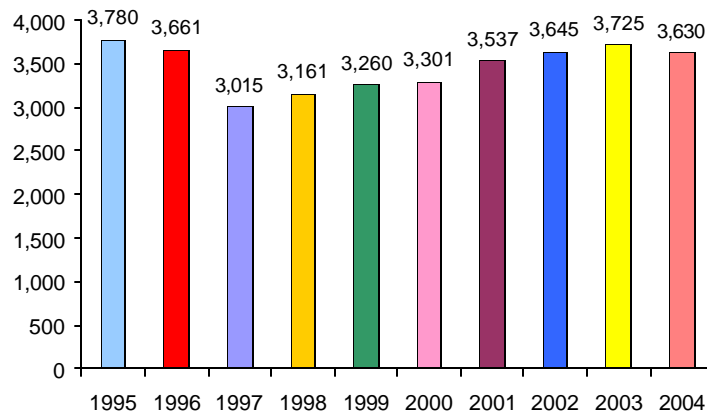


Unexpectedly, in 2002, the percentage of inmates in medium-security housing increased to 37.3% and the percentage in maximum-security housing decreased to 37.5%. The reason for this change was due primarily to one large jail system that adjusted its classification system. It concluded that many inmates had been incorrectly classified as requiring maximum-security housing and were re-classified to medium security.

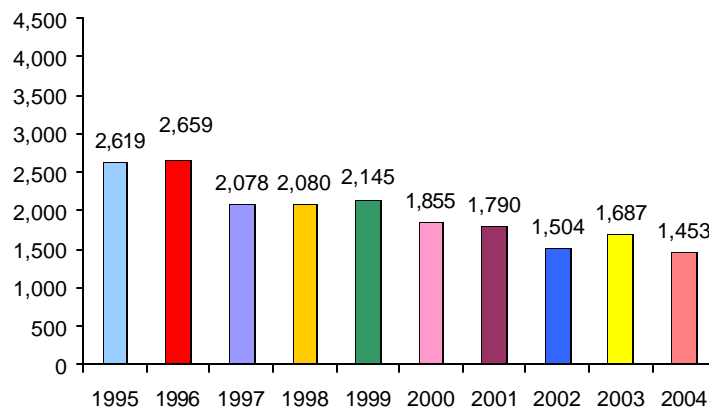
2nd and 3rd Strike Inmates

The number of 2nd Strike inmates in California jails was estimated to be 3,794 when we began to gather these data shortly after the Three Strikes law was enacted. The expectation at the time was that the number of 2nd Strike inmates would continue to rise. This expectation was partially the result of the finding that the length of incarceration for inmates with two and three strikes was much longer than average.

Chart 13 shows the average number of inmates with two strikes for the past 10 years. There was a sharp decline from 3,661 2nd Strike inmates in 1996 to 3,015 in 1997. From 1997 to 2003, 2nd Strike inmate numbers steadily increased. In 2004, the number of 2nd Strike inmates dropped slightly to 3,630.

Chart 13: Number of 2nd Strike Inmates

The average number of inmates with three strikes in 2004 was 1,453 (about 1,200 fewer inmates than the peak nine years ago) and representative of a general decline over the past nine years. Chart 14 shows this trend.

Chart 14: Number of 3rd Strike Inmates

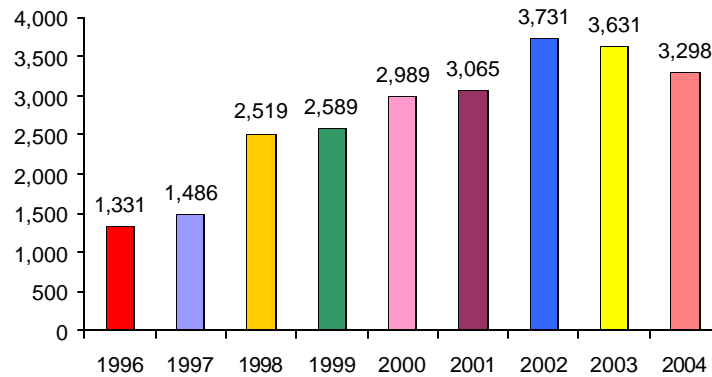
Medical and Mental Health Beds

When the ADP was 72,007 in 1996, the number of inmates in medical beds was 930, or about 1.3% of the ADP. In 2004, the ADP was 76,940 and the number of inmates in medical beds was 945 or about 1.2%. The percentage of the ADP that is housed in medical beds has remained stable since 1995. This reflects medical bed availability; need for medical beds may be greater than indicated.

As can be seen in Chart 15, the findings for mental health beds have been quite different. Since 1996, the number of inmates in mental health beds has risen from 1,331, to as high as 3,731 in 2002, to 3,298 in 2004 (a 250 percent overall

increase since 1996). In 1996, only 1.8% of the ADP was housed in mental health beds. In 2004, the percentage was 4.3%.

Chart 15: Number of Inmates in Mental Health Beds



The cost of incarcerating the mentally ill is significant. In addition to basic shelter and care, the amount that the jail system spends for psychotropic medication and the associated mental health services adds considerable costs to housing these inmates.

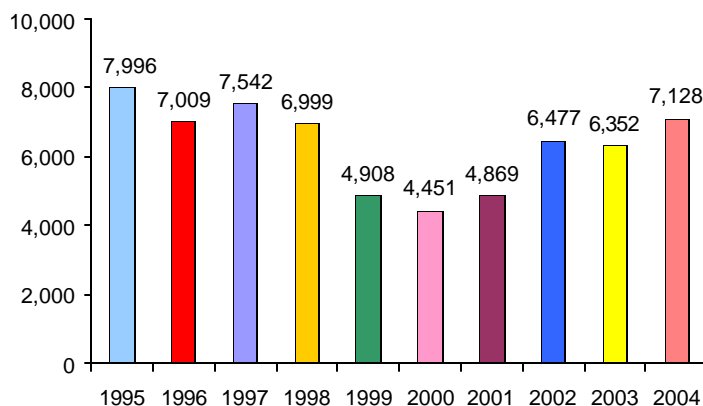
CROWDING

Each month in California, a significant number of people are not incarcerated, or are released early from their sentences, due solely to the lack of jail bed space. California's local jail system on average does not have sufficient capacity to house all those who would normally be held in jail awaiting trial, nor does it have sufficient capacity to house all convicted offenders for the full term of jail confinement as ordered by the courts.

Pretrial Releases

As can be seen in Chart 16, on average in 2004, over 7,128 individuals per month received pre-trial release and were not incarcerated. Although the average has varied during the history of the JPS, it steadily declined between 1997 and 2000. However, the number has increased by about 60% since 2000 (partially due to the increase in the ADP).

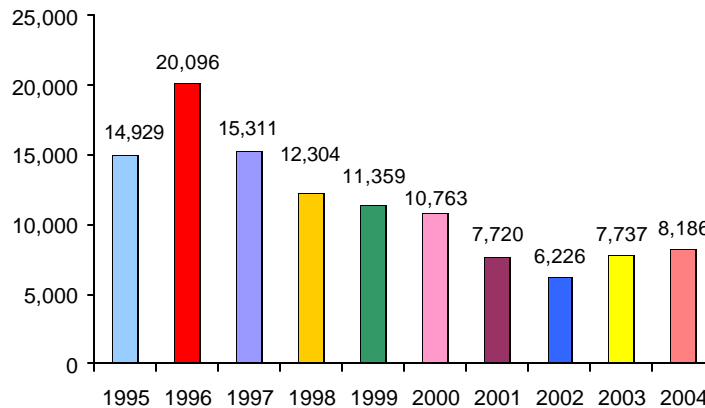
Chart 16: Average Monthly Pretrial Releases



If the 7,128 individuals per month were incarcerated, and assuming their average length of stay was the same as for the current state average, the total ADP for 2004 would have been 82,096 (the highest in history by almost 3,000 inmates).

Early Releases

Due to the lack of available jail space between 1995 and 2000, in excess of 10,000 sentenced inmates each month were released early and did not complete their sentences. As shown in Chart 17 on the following page, the number declined from 1996 until 2002. Since 2002, the trend has reversed and greater numbers of inmates are being released early. In 2004, the number was in excess of 8,000 per month. With the ADP on the increase, it is likely that the number of individuals released early will increase as well.

Chart 17: Average Monthly Early Releases

If the 7,128 pretrial releases did not occur and the 8,186 individuals released early per month were required to serve out their sentences, the ADP would increase to over 88,000 inmates. An ADP of 88,000 inmates would exceed the current capacity by over 14,500 beds. On a day of peak demand for space, the jail population would be estimated to be over 94,000 inmates. This total would exceed the current jail-system capacity by nearly 21,000 beds.

Unserved Warrants

There are currently over 283,000 unserved felony arrest warrants and over 2.2 million unserved misdemeanor arrest warrants in California. An increased emphasis on warrant service would also add to jail system population pressures.

PERSPECTIVE

The collection and analysis of 10 years of data sheds light on several trends in jail detention, which we have highlighted in this report. The reader is cautioned about drawing definitive conclusions simply based on these data. Jail detention data are impacted by many external and unreported factors (i.e., year-to-year changes in fiscal climates at the local level which impact resource allocation decisions; availability, use and effectiveness of various alternatives to detention and crime prevention initiatives; changes in local judicial and detention philosophies; new state laws; crime and arrest rates, among other factors). As such, the precise cause of changes in reported data elements is sometimes difficult to determine, especially when results for all local jurisdictions are aggregated and reported on a statewide basis.

Today, California's jails on average cannot fully meet the needs of the justice system due to population pressures and capacity constraints. The statewide jail population on average exceeds Board Rated Capacity (BRC), which is the number of beds that meet state standards set forth in Title 24, California Code of Regulations. In addition, many jurisdictions are operating under court-ordered jail population caps and are also using various early release mechanisms. Some jurisdictions have inmates sleeping in hallways, dayrooms, or other spaces. The Executive Summary of this report provides the key findings.

Appendices

Appendix A: Jail Profile Survey Definitions

- Average Daily Population (ADP): the average daily number of inmates in county jails (with the daily totals averaged across the month). The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), handicapped housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.
- Average Length of Stay (ALS): the statewide average length of time that inmates were incarcerated during the reporting period.
- Board Rated Capacity (BRC): the number of beds in the system that meet the standards set forth in Title 24, California Code of Regulations.
- Bookings: the statewide total of non-sentenced and sentenced persons booked per month into Type II, III, and IV facilities.
- Criminal/Illegal Aliens: each county provides an estimate each quarter of the number of criminal/illegal aliens in their facilities.
- Early Releases: the statewide number of inmates who were given pretrial releases or sentenced inmates who were released early due to lack of jail space.
- Highest One-Day Count: the sum of each jurisdiction's highest one-day count during the reporting period. This highest one-day count probably falls on a different date in each of the jurisdictions. However, the total is an accurate indicator of the statewide capacity needs.
- Inmate Population by Charging Offense: the statewide number of inmates charged with felony offenses and the number charged with misdemeanor offenses.
- Inmate Population by Classification: the number of inmates housed in maximum, medium and minimum-security housing.
- Number of Inmates Receiving Psychotropic Medication: Those inmates taking prescription medication that influences emotions or behavior.
- Open Mental Health Case: Those inmates identified as having a psychological disorder and are actively in need of and receiving mental health services.

- Percentage of Non-Sentenced Inmates: the statewide percentage of the ADP, which is comprised of inmates who have not yet been adjudicated.
- Second and Third Strike Inmates: the statewide number of inmates who have been charged with their second or third strike (Section 667 of the California Penal Code).
- Type I Facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours excluding holidays after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safekeeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate.
- Type II Facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.
- Type III Facility: a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.
- Type IV Facility: a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.
- Unserved Warrants: the statewide number of unserved felony and misdemeanor arrest warrants.

Appendix B: Board Rated Capacity of Type II, III and IV Facilities
(as of December 31, 2004)

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Alameda	20	Glenn E. Dyer	II	693
	65	Santa Rita Jail	II	3,601
	220	Oakland City Jail	II	218
	Total BRC			4,512
Amador	320	Amador County Jail	II	76
	Total BRC			76
Butte	340	Butte County Jail	II	612
	Total BRC			612
Calaveras	400	Calaveras County Jail	II	65
	Total BRC			65
Colusa	420	Colusa County Jail	II	92
	Total BRC			92
Contra Costa	440	Martinez Detention Facility	II	695
	460	Marsh Creek Detention Facility	III	256
	470	West County Detention Facility	II	1,104
	Total BRC			2,055
Del Norte	640	Del Norte County Jail	II	133
	Total BRC			133
El Dorado	670	El Dorado County Jail	II	243
	680	South Lake Tahoe Jail	II	126
	Total BRC			369
Fresno	700	Fresno South Annex Jail	II	528
	702	Fresno North Annex Jail	II	1,152
	705	Fresno County Main Jail	II	1,064
	710	Fresno Co Satellite Jail	III	96
	Total BRC			2,840
Glenn	850	Glenn Co Adult Detention Facility	II	132
	Total BRC			132
Humboldt	860	Humboldt County Correctional Facility	II	411
	Total BRC			411
Imperial	880	Imperial County Detention Facility	II	230
	900	Herbert Hughes Correctional Center	II	162
	Total BRC			392
Inyo	985	Inyo County Jail	II	96

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Total BRC				96
Kern	1000	Central Receiving Facility	II	292
	1010	Lerdo Pretrial Facility	II	1,232
	1040	Lerdo Minimum Facility	III	800
	Total BRC			2,324
Kings	1140	Kings County Jail	II	141
	1150	Kings County Branch Jail	II	155
	Total BRC			296
Lake	1265	Lake County Jail- Hill Road Facility	II	279
	Total BRC			279
Lassen	1305	Adult Detention Facility	II	149
	Total BRC			149
Los Angeles	1320	LA Central Jail	IIJ	5,236
	1325	LA Twin Towers Correctional Facility	IIJ	2,628
	1395	LA North County Correctional Facility	II	2,208
	1400	LA Pitchess East Facility	II	926
	1410	LA Pitchess South Facility	II	910
	1415	LA Pitchess North Facility	II	768
	1445	LA Century Regional Detention Facility	II	1,588
	Total BRC			14,264
Madera	2985	Madera Adult Correctional Facility	II	316
	Total BRC			316
Marin	3010	Marin County Jail	II	328
	Total BRC			328
Mariposa	3090	Mariposa Co. Adult Detention Facility	II	58
	Total BRC			58
Mendocino	3100	Mendocino Adult Detention Facility	II	295
	Total BRC			295
Merced	3160	Merced County Jail	II	189
	3190	Merced Correctional Facility	II	544
	Total BRC			733
Modoc	3220	Modoc County Jail	II	43
	Total BRC			43
Mono	3250	Mono County Jail	II	44
	Total BRC			44
Monterey	3280	Monterey County Jail	II	563
	3300	Monterey County Rehabilitation	II	250
	Total BRC			813
Napa	3400	Napa County Jail	IIJ	253
	Total BRC			253

Nevada	3455	Wayne Brown Detention Center	II	223
	Total BRC			223
Orange	3480	Orange County Men's Jail	IIJ	1,219
	3490	Intake Release Center	II	406
	3500	Orange County Women's Jail	II	275
	3520	James A. Musick Facilities	II	713
	3560	Theo Lacy	II	1,902
	3765	Santa Ana Police Facility	IIJ	224
Total BRC				4,739
Placer	3780	Placer County Main Jail	II	472
	3805	Placer County Minimum Security	II	160
Total BRC				632
Plumas	3880	Plumas County Jail	II	67
	Total BRC			67
Riverside	3910	Robert Presley Detention Ctr.	II	840
	3920	Larry D. Smith Corr. Facility	II	634
	3930	Southwest Detention Center	II	1,094
	3940	Blythe Jail	II	79
	3960	Indio Jail	II	237
Total BRC				2,884
Sacramento	4070	Sacramento County Main Jail	II	2,380
	4080	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	II	1,625
Total BRC				4,005
San Benito	4205	San Benito Adult Detention	II	124
	Total BRC			124
San Bernardino	4220	San Bernardino Detention Center	II	742
	4280	San Bernardino Co-Glen Helen	III	1,068
	4362	West Valley Detention Center	II	3,072
Total BRC				4,882
San Diego	4381	San Diego Central Jail	II	944
	4400	Las Colinas Women's Detention	II	400
	4420	South Bay Regional Facility	II	386
	4430	George Bailey Detention Facility	II	1,380
	4435	East Mesa Detention Facility	III	360
	4440	Vista Detention Facility	II	820
	4480	Descanso Detention Facility	III	308
	4595	Pacific Furlough Facility	IV	132
	4600	Correctional Alternative Work Furlough	IV	128
Total BRC				4,858

San Francisco	4620	San Francisco County Jail #1	II	426
	4630	San Francisco County Jail #8	II	392
	4640	San Francisco County Jail #2	II	398
	4660	San Francisco County Jail #3	II	552
	4670	San Francisco County Jail #7	II	372
Total BRC				2,140
San Joaquin	4710	John J. Zunino Facility	II	708
	4720	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	II	582
Total BRC				1,290
San Luis Obispo	4800	San Luis Obispo County Jail	IIJ	453
	4801	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm	III	63
Total BRC				516
San Mateo	4880	San Mateo Men's Weekend Facility	III	16
	4885	Minimum Security Transitional Facility	III	30
	4890	Women's Correctional Center	II	84
	4910	Maguire Correctional Facility	II	688
Total BRC				818
Santa Barbara	5000	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	II	618
	5020	Santa Barbara Honor Farm	III	161
Total BRC				779
Santa Clara	5120	Santa Clara County Main Jail	IIJ	1,157
	5140	Elmwood Rehabilitation Center	II	1,956
	5180	Women's Correctional Ctr. (Elmwood)	II	516
	5185	Women's Residential Center	IV	56
	5210	Mt View Work Furlough Facility	IV	285
Total BRC				3,970
Santa Cruz	5280	Santa Cruz County Jail	II	311
	5300	Santa Cruz Rountreelane Minimum	III	162
	5310	Santa Cruz Medium Security	II	96
	5320	Santa Cruz Blaine Women's Minimum	III	32
Total BRC				601
Shasta	5360	Shasta County Main Jail	II	381
	Total BRC			381
Sierra	5440	Sierra County Jail	II	14
	Total BRC			14
Siskiyou	5461	Siskiyou County Jail	II	104
	Total BRC			104

Solano	5480	Claybank Facility	II	379
	5510	Solano County Justice Center	II	705
		Total BRC		1,084
Sonoma	5641	Sonoma Main Adult Detention	II	696
	5660	Sonoma-North County Facility	II	561
		Total BRC		1,257
Stanislaus	5720	Stanislaus County Main Jail	II	318
	5730	Stanislaus County Public Safety Center	II	602
	5740	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	II	226
		Total BRC		1,146
Sutter	5780	Sutter County Jail	II	352
		Total BRC		352
Tehama	5800	Tehama County Jail	II	191
		Total BRC		191
Trinity	5820	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	II	53
		Total BRC		53
Tulare	5840	Tulare County Jail	II	268
	5845	Adult Pre-trial Facility	II	384
	5850	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	II	690
	5865	Men's Correctional Facility	II	302
		Total BRC		1,644
Tuolumne	5940	Tuolumne County Jail	II	144
		Total BRC		144
Ventura	5960	Ventura County Main Jail	II	793
	6030	Ventura Co Work Furlough	IV	235
	6045	Todd Road Jail	II	782
		Total BRC		1,810
Yolo	6090	Monroe Detention Center	II	272
	6095	Leinberger Center	II	120
		Total BRC		392
Yuba	6120	Yuba County Jail	II	418
		Total BRC		418
Statewide BRC				73,498